
Plague Albert Camus

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The Plague Vintage

A haunting tale of human resilience in the face of unrelieved horror, Camus' novel about a bubonic plague ravaging the people of a North African coastal town is a classic of twentieth-century literature.

The Plague Vintage

"Its relevance lashes you across the face." —Stephen Metcalf, The Los Angeles Times • "A redemptive book, one that wills the reader to believe, even in a time of despair." —Roger Lowenstein, The Washington Post A haunting tale of human resilience and hope in the face of unrelieved horror, Albert Camus' iconic novel about an epidemic ravaging the people of a North African coastal town is a classic of twentieth-century literature. The townspeople of Oran are in the grip of a deadly plague, which condemns its victims to a swift and horrifying death. Fear, isolation and claustrophobia follow as they are forced into quarantine. Each person responds in their own way to the lethal disease: some resign themselves to fate, some seek blame, and a few, like Dr. Rieux, resist the terror. An immediate triumph when it was published in 1947, The Plague is in part an allegory of France's suffering under the Nazi occupation, and a timeless story of bravery and determination against the precariousness of human existence.

A Study Guide for Albert Camus's The Plague Gale, Cengage Learning

A Study Guide for Albert Camus's "The Plague," excerpted from Gale's acclaimed Novels for Students. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Novels for Students for all of your research needs.

The Fall, & Exile and the Kingdom Random House Incorporated

A collection of 2 stories dwelling on man's conscience when he is faced with evil

The Last Man Annotated Independently Published

The Last Man is an apocalyptic science fiction novel. The book tells of a future world (the first-person narrative is that of a man living at the end of the 21st century) that has been ravaged by a plague. The novel was harshly reviewed at the time, and was virtually unknown until a scholarly revival beginning in the 1960s.

The Plague Penguin UK

The townspeople of Oran are in the grip of a deadly plague, which condemns its victims to a swift and horrifying death. Fear, isolation and claustrophobia follow as they are forced into quarantine. Each person responds in their own way to the lethal disease: some resign themselves to fate, some seek blame, and a few, like Dr Rieux, resist the terror. An immediate triumph when it was published in 1947, The Plague is in part an allegory of France's suffering under the Nazi occupation, and a story of bravery and determination against the precariousness of human existence. An immediate triumph when it was published in 1947, The Plague is in part an allegory of France's suffering under

the Nazi occupation, and a story of bravery and determination against the precariousness of human existence.

Camus' Plague

Myth for Our World *St. Augustine's Press*

A year into the global pandemic, Gene Fendt repositions the attention of the Western world on a literary classic that bears a vital perspective. Presently, civilization cannot allow itself to think about being better. First it has to survive. Referencing Thomas Merton's claim that Camus' fictional account is actually a "modern myth about the destiny of man" and indication of the blight of "ambiguous and false explanations, interpretations, conventions, justifications, legalizations, evasions which infect our struggling civilization," Fendt makes the case that "modernity itself is a time of plague." Fendt asserts that perhaps "the originality of the modern plague is that most people admit of no symptoms." This chilling likeness to the asymptomatic Covid-19 victim is but one of the images of what the plague stands for in both the novel and contemporary society. The existentialist fiction of Camus is unwrapped by Fendt's fidelity to realism and Camus' motivations as an artist. As Camus calls nihilistic art and culture "barbaric," Fendt calls the barbarian a natural slave. If we are moved by the forces of powers that be without sense or knowledge of a proper end, we too have been rendered worse than ignorant. Beyond the presentation of *The Plague* as a myth, Fendt also provides generous insight into elements of this work that give an autobiographical portrait of Albert Camus' artistic development. He provides an intelligent challenge to labeling Camus an atheist, if Camus is truly the artist Fendt believes him to be. It is also an unlikely but important contribution to the political philosophical study of solidarity.

The Plague by Albert Camus (Book Analysis)

Detailed Summary, Analysis and Reading Guide *BrightSummaries.com*

Unlock the more straightforward side of *The Plague* with this concise and insightful summary and analysis! This engaging summary presents an analysis of *The Plague* by Albert Camus, an existentialist classic in which he continues to question the absurdity of life and applies the notion of rebellion. It is the story of a plague epidemic in the city of Oran in the 1940's and tells of the individual destinies of some of its inhabitants, who all react to the situation in a different way. The novel is believed to be based on the cholera epidemic that killed a large portion of Oran's population, or perhaps even the plague of the 16th and 17th centuries. Camus was a French author who was known for his thought-provoking novels and essays that often discussed fate, religion and philosophy, and he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1957 for his incredible works. Find out everything you need to know about *The Plague* in a fraction of the time! This in-depth and informative reading guide brings you: • A complete plot summary • Character studies • Key themes and symbols • Questions for further reflection Why choose BrightSummaries.com? Available in print and digital format, our publications are designed to accompany you in your reading journey. The clear and concise style makes for easy understanding, providing the perfect opportunity to improve

your literary knowledge in no time. See the very best of literature in a whole new light with BrightSummaries.com!

Lyrical and Critical Essays *Vintage*

Edited by Philip Thody, translated by Ellen Conroy Kennedy. "Here now, for the first time in a complete English translation, we have Camus' three little volumes of essays, plus a selection of his critical comments on literature and his own place in it. As might be expected, the main interest of these writings is that they illuminate new facets of his usual subject matter."--The New York Times Book Review "...a new single work for American readers that stands among the very finest."--The Nation

The Plague

A modern retelling of the Camus classic that posits its story of infectious disease and quarantine in our contemporary age of social justice and rising inequity.

SUMMARY - The Plague By Albert Camus *Shortcut Edition*

* Our summary is short, simple and pragmatic. It allows you to have the essential ideas of a big book in less than 30 minutes. By reading this summary, you will learn how to better endure confinement thanks to the light brought by the novel *The Plague*. You will also discover : that one imprisonment can hide another; that a metaphor such as the plague can designate political or social "diseases"; how to revolt against what locks you up; that the symbolic and encrypted dimension of Camus' work allows it to remain topical. Confinement has several forms. It can be physical, as when a city is under siege and no one can get out. It can also be psychological: a madman is locked up in his own mind. Sometimes it is political, for example in the context of a tyranny. Finally, it can be metaphysical: isn't man's life surrounded, between birth and death, by non-being? Therefore, can you really be free? The famous novel *The Plague* by Albert Camus, published in 1947 and winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1957, explores all these forms of confinement. Above all, it reveals to the reader different ways of dealing with them. Finally, it answers this question: when you are locked up, how do you "get out" without getting out? *Buy now the summary of this book for the modest price of a cup of coffee!

The Health Humanities and Camus's *The Plague* *Kent State University*

"Albert Camus's *The Plague* (1947) is widely regarded as a classic of twentieth-century fiction and a touchstone for the field of literature and medicine. Nash's edited collection of essays explores how *The Plague* illuminates important themes, ideas, dilemmas, and roles in modern medicine, helping readers--and particularly medical students and practitioners--see the value in Camus's novel. The essays represent various disciplinary and personal perspectives; the introduction presents the overarching theme of 'transmission' that holds the book together"--

The Meursault Investigation *Other Press, LLC*

A New York Times Notable Book of 2015 "A tour-de-force reimagining of Camus's *The Stranger*, from

the point of view of the mute Arab victims.” —The New Yorker He was the brother of “the Arab” killed by the infamous Meursault, the antihero of Camus’s classic novel. Seventy years after that event, Harun, who has lived since childhood in the shadow of his sibling’s memory, refuses to let him remain anonymous: he gives his brother a story and a name—Musa—and describes the events that led to Musa’s casual murder on a dazzlingly sunny beach. In a bar in Oran, night after night, he ruminates on his solitude, on his broken heart, on his anger with men desperate for a god, and on his disarray when faced with a country that has so disappointed him. A stranger among his own people, he wants to be granted, finally, the right to die. The Stranger is of course central to Daoud’s story, in which he both endorses and criticizes one of the most famous novels in the world. A worthy complement to its great predecessor, *The Meursault Investigation* is not only a profound meditation on Arab identity and the disastrous effects of colonialism in Algeria, but also a stunning work of literature in its own right, told in a unique and affecting voice.

Media Advocacy and Public Health

Power for Prevention SAGE

Using the media to promote public health is an innovative and valuable approach. Media Advocacy and Public Health develops the concept of media advocacy as a central strategy for the prevention of public health problems. How we think about health problems, and what we do about them, is largely determined by how they are reported on television, radio, and in the newspaper. Often, crucial issues of public health policy are discussed and decided only after they are made visible by the media. A traditional communication strategy like social marketing focuses on giving people a message. Media advocacy gives people a voice. The first book of its kind, *Media Advocacy and Public Health* lays out the theoretical framework and practical guidelines to successful media advocacy strategies. Eight case studies, ranging from alcohol to AIDS, vividly illustrate how media advocacy has been successfully applied.

Albert Camus

Solitude and Solidarity Editions Olms

Albert Camus, winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature, died in a car crash in 1960. He was 46. He left a substantial but unfinished oeuvre of exceptional beauty and power. Writer, journalist, thinker, playwright and producer, Camus was a man of tremendous vitality, a passionate defender of freedom who put his art at the service of human dignity. He fought constantly against oppression and exploitation and set an example that is still worthy today. Using a combination of extracts from his works, photographs and other archive material, some published here for the first time, Camus's daughter Catherine leads us clearly but discreetly through the fascinating life and work of a solitary but universal figure.

Beauty Plus Pity arsenal pulp press

An Asian American man meets the sister he never knew he had: a wistful novel about family, loss,

and forgiveness.

Plague ; The Fall ; Exile and the Kingdom ; And, Selected Essays Gardners Books

Brings together a collection of the writer's novels, short stories, and essays, including "The Plague," a tale of survival and resilience in the face of a devastating epidemic, and "The Fall," in which a French lawyer makes an astonishing confession.

Albert Camus

A Life Knopf

In this enormously engaging, vibrant, and richly researched biography of Albert Camus, the French writer and journalist Olivier Todd has drawn on personal correspondence, notebooks, and public records never before tapped, as well as interviews with Camus's family, friends, fellow workers, writers, mentors, and lovers. Todd shows us a Camus who struggled all his life with irreconcilable conflicts--between his loyalty to family and his passionate nature, between the call to political action and the integrity to his art, between his support of the native Algerians and his identification with the forgotten people, the poor whites. A very private man, Camus could be charming and prickly, sincere and theatrical, genuinely humble, yet full of great ambition. Todd paints a vivid picture of the time and place that shaped Camus--his impoverished childhood in the Algerian city of Belcourt, the sea and the sun and the hot sands that he so loved (he would always feel an exile elsewhere), and the educational system that nurtured him. We see the forces that lured him into communism, and his attraction to the theater and to journalism as outlets for his creativity. The Paris that Camus was inevitably drawn to is one that Todd knows intimately, and he brings alive the war years, the underground activities that Camus was caught up in during the Occupation and the bitter postwar period, as well as the intrigues of the French literati who embraced Camus after his first novel, *L'Etranger*, was published. Todd is also keenly attuned to the French intellectual climate, and as he takes Camus's measure as a successful novelist, journalist, playwright and director, literary editor, philosopher, he also reveals the temperament in the writer that increasingly isolated him and crippled his reputation in the years before his death and for a long time after. He shows us the solitary man behind the mask--debilitated by continuing bouts of tuberculosis, constantly drawn to irresistible women, and deeply troubled by his political conflicts with the reigning French intellectuals, particularly by the vitriol of his former friend Sartre over the Algerian conflict. Filled with sharp observations and sparkling with telling details, here is a wonderfully human portrait of the Nobel Prize-winning writer, who died at the age of forty-six and who remains one of the most influential literary figures of our time.

A Happy Death Penguin UK

Is it possible to die a happy death? This is the central question of Camus's astonishing early novel, published posthumously and greeted as a major literary event. It tells the story of a young Algerian, Mersault, who defies society's rules by committing a murder and escaping punishment, then experimenting with different ways of life and finally dying a happy man. In many ways A Happy

Death is a fascinating first sketch for *The Outsider*, but it can also be seen as a candid self-portrait, drawing on Camus's memories of his youth, travels and early relationships. It is infused with lyrical descriptions of the sun-drenched Algiers of his childhood - the place where, eventually, Mersault is able to find peace and die 'without anger, without hatred, without regret'.

Albert Camus Quotes

" The Best Albert Camus Quotation Book ever Published. Special Edition This book of Albert Camus quotes contains only the rarest and most valuable quotations ever recorded about Albert Camus, authored by a team of experienced researchers. Hundreds of hours have been spent in sourcing, editing and verifying only the best quotations about Albert Camus for your reading pleasure, saving you time and expensive referencing costs. This book contains over 39 pages of quotations which are immaculately presented and formatted for premium consumption. Be inspired by these Albert Camus quotes; this book is a niche classic which will have you coming back to enjoy time and time again. What's Inside: Contains only the best quotations on Albert Camus Over 39 pages of premium content Beautifully formatted and edited for maximum enjoyment Makes for the perfect niche gift for you or someone special Enjoy such quotes such as: A free press can, of course, be good or bad, but, most certainly without freedom, the press will never be anything but bad. Albert Camus A guilty conscience needs to confess. A work of art is a confession. Albert Camus A man without ethics is a wild beast loosed upon this world. Albert Camus A man's work is nothing but this slow trek to rediscover, through the detours of art, those two or three great and simple images in whose presence his heart first opened. Albert Camus A taste for truth at any cost is a passion which spares nothing. Albert Camus After all manner of professors have done their best for us, the place we are to get knowledge is in books. The true university of these days is a collection of books. Albert Camus ... And much more! Click Add to Cart and Enjoy!"

Death of Camus *Oxford University Press*

In 1960 a mysterious car crash killed Albert Camus and his publisher Michel Gallimard, who was behind the wheel. Based on meticulous research, Giovanni Catelli builds a compelling case that the 46-year-old French Algerian Nobel laureate was the victim of premeditated murder: he was silenced by the KGB. The Russians had a motive: Camus had campaigned tirelessly against the Soviet crushing of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution, and vociferously supported the awarding of the Nobel Prize to the dissident novelist Boris Pasternak, which enraged Moscow. Sixty years after Camus' death, Catelli takes us back to a murky period in the Cold War. He probes the relationship between Camus and Pasternak, the fraught publication of *Doctor Zhivago*, the penetration of France by Soviet spies, and the high price paid by those throughout Europe who resisted the USSR.

La Peste

A journal of the plague year [signed H.F.].

Resistance, Rebellion, and Death

Essays *Vintage*

In the speech he gave upon accepting the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1957, Albert Camus said that a writer "cannot serve today those who make history; he must serve those who are subject to it." And in these twenty-three political essays, he demonstrates his commitment to history's victims, from the fallen maquis of the French Resistance to the casualties of the Cold War. *Resistance, Rebellion and Death* displays Camus' rigorous moral intelligence addressing issues that range from colonial warfare in Algeria to the social cancer of capital punishment. But this stirring book is above all a reflection on the problem of freedom, and, as such, belongs in the same tradition as the works that gave Camus his reputation as the conscience of our century: *The Stranger*, *The Rebel*, and *The Myth of Sisyphus*.

American Conservatism

Reclaiming an Intellectual Tradition *Library of America*

As the nation stands at a crossroads, Andrew J. Bacevich urges us to reexamine the ideas and values of the American conservative tradition. What is American conservatism? What are its core beliefs and values? What answers can it offer to the fundamental questions we face in the twenty-first century about the common good and the meaning of freedom, the responsibilities of citizenship, and America's proper role in the world? As libertarians, neoconservatives, Never Trump-ers, and others battle over the label, this landmark collection offers an essential survey of conservative thought in the United States since 1900, highlighting the centrality of four key themes: the importance of tradition and the local, resistance to an ever-expanding state, opposition to the threat of tyranny at home and abroad, and free markets as the key to sustaining individual liberty. Andrew J. Bacevich's incisive selections reveal that American conservatism—in his words “more akin to an ethos or a disposition than a fixed ideology”—has hardly been a monolithic entity over the last 120 years, but rather has developed through fierce internal debate about basic political and social propositions. Well-known figures such as Ronald Reagan and William F. Buckley are complemented here by important but less familiar thinkers such as Richard Weaver and Robert Nisbet, as well as writers not of the political right, like Randolph Bourne, Joan Didion, and Reinhold Niebuhr, who have been important influences on conservative thinking. More relevant than ever, this rich, too often overlooked vein of writing provides essential insights into who Americans are as a people and offers surprising hope, in a time of extreme polarization, for finding common ground. It deserves to be rediscovered by readers of all political persuasions.

Albert Camus

Elements of a Life *Cornell University Press*

Like many others of my generation, I first read Camus in high school. I carried him in my backpack while traveling across Europe, I carried him into (and out of) relationships, and I carried him into (and out of) difficult periods of my life. More recently, I have carried him into university classes that I have taught, coming out of them with a renewed appreciation of his art. To be sure, my idea of

Camus thirty years ago scarcely resembles my idea of him today. While my admiration and attachment to his writings remain as great as they were long ago, the reasons are more complicated and critical.—Robert Zaretsky On October 16, 1957, Albert Camus was dining in a small restaurant on Paris's Left Bank when a waiter approached him with news: the radio had just announced that Camus had won the Nobel Prize for Literature. Camus insisted that a mistake had been made and that others were far more deserving of the honor than he. Yet Camus was already recognized around the world as the voice of a generation—a status he had achieved with dizzying speed. He published his first novel, *The Stranger*, in 1942 and emerged from the war as the spokesperson for the Resistance and, although he consistently rejected the label, for existentialism. Subsequent works of fiction (including the novels *The Plague* and *The Fall*), philosophy (notably, *The Myth of Sisyphus* and *The Rebel*), drama, and social criticism secured his literary and intellectual reputation. And then on January 4, 1960, three years after accepting the Nobel Prize, he was killed in a car accident. In a book distinguished by clarity and passion, Robert Zaretsky considers why Albert Camus mattered in his own lifetime and continues to matter today, focusing on key moments that shaped Camus's development as a writer, a public intellectual, and a man. Each chapter is devoted to a specific event: Camus's visit to Kabylia in 1939 to report on the conditions of the local Berber tribes; his decision in 1945 to sign a petition to commute the death sentence of collaborationist writer Robert Brasillach; his famous quarrel with Jean-Paul Sartre in 1952 over the nature of communism; and his silence about the war in Algeria in 1956. Both engaged and engaging, Albert Camus: *Elements of a Life* is a searching companion to a profoundly moral and lucid writer whose works provide a guide for those perplexed by the absurdity of the human condition and the world's resistance to meaning.

The modern Plague *Blue Rose Publishers*

The world is amidst a global storm that is set to change almost every social obligation which hitherto has commanded the human response. For most this is the first time that they are experiencing a historical event of such scale. “The Modern Plague- History Shared En Masse” is an attempt to portray the magnitude of this pandemic. Miseries have been inflicted upon everyone in varying degrees, for some it was question of life and death whereas for some it was a sort of solitary confinement for months. This book is an attempt to collage every story of this epic. From the world’s largest economic lockdown to the migration of labours on foot and from the fight for an investigation to know the origin of the virus to the race for a cure, every aspect has been touched upon. It has been almost a year since the world was hit by this catastrophe, yet every study on the virus makes us realize how little we know. This book tries to bring forth the reality and to argue whether the problems that people faced were genuine and uncontrollable or a result of complacency on the part of the authorities that were vested with the responsibility to tackle adversities such as these.

The Plague

Albert Camus

The Plague (after La Peste) *Oberon Books*

First published in 1947, *The Plague* was an immediate best-seller, striking a powerful chord with readers who were struggling to understand the fascist 'plague' that had just overwhelmed Europe. Seventy years later, author and director Neil Bartlett has adapted Camus' classic for our own dangerous times. Using just five actors, his frank and gripping new stage version uses Camus' original words to put chaos under the microscope and to find hope in the power of our common humanity.

A Streetcar Named Desire *GENERAL PRESS*

The Pulitzer Prize and Drama Critics Circle Award winning play. *A Streetcar Named Desire* is the tale of a catastrophic confrontation between fantasy and reality, embodied in the characters of Blanche DuBois and Stanley Kowalski. Fading southern belle Blanche DuBois is adrift in the modern world. When she arrives to stay with her sister Stella in a crowded, boisterous corner of New Orleans, her delusions of grandeur bring her into conflict with Stella's crude, brutish husband Stanley Kowalski. Eventually their violent collision course causes Blanche's fragile sense of identity to crumble, threatening to destroy her sanity and her one chance of happiness.

The Plague

An Unknown Plague

'A story for our, and all, times' *Guardian* *The Plague* is Albert Camus's world-renowned fable of fear and courage The townspeople of Oran are in the grip of a deadly plague, which condemns its victims to a swift and horrifying death. Fear, isolation and claustrophobia follow as they are forced into quarantine. Each person responds in their own way to the lethal disease: some resign themselves to fate, some seek blame, and a few, like Dr Rieux, resist the terror. An immediate triumph when it was published in 1947, *The Plague* is in part an allegory of France's suffering under the Nazi occupation, and a story of bravery and determination against the precariousness of human existence. 'A matchless fable of fear, courage and cowardice' *Independent* 'Magnificent' *The Times*

The Best Short Stories 2021

The O. Henry Prize Winners *Anchor*

Twenty prizewinning stories selected from the thousands published in magazines over the previous year—continuing the O. Henry Prize's century-long tradition of literary excellence. Now entering its second century, the prestigious annual story anthology has a new title, a new look, and a new guest editor. Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie has brought her own refreshing perspective to the prize, selecting stories by an engaging mix of celebrated names and young emerging voices. The winning stories are accompanied by an introduction by Adichie, observations from the winning writers on what inspired them, and an extensive resource list of magazines that publish short fiction. Featured in this collection: Daphne Palasi Andreades • David Means • Sindya Bhanoo • Crystal Wilkinson • Alice Jolly • David Rabe • Karina Sainz Borgo (translator, Elizabeth Bryer) • Jamel Brinkley • Tessa

Hadley • Adachioma Ezeano • Anthony Doerr • Tiphonie Yanique • Joan Silber • Jowhor Ile • Emma Cline • Asali Solomon • Ben Hinshaw • Caroline Albertine Minor (translator, Caroline Waight) • Jianan Qian • Sally Rooney

Ways and Means

Lincoln and His Cabinet and the Financing of the Civil War *Penguin*

From renowned journalist and master storyteller Roger Lowenstein, a revelatory financial investigation into how Lincoln and his administration used the funding of the Civil War as the catalyst to centralize the government and accomplish the most far-reaching reform in the country's history. Upon his election to the presidency, Abraham Lincoln inherited a country in crisis. Even before the Confederacy's secession, the United States Treasury had run out of money. The government had no authority to raise taxes, no federal bank, no currency. But amid unprecedented troubles Lincoln saw opportunity—the chance to legislate in the centralizing spirit of the “more perfect union” that had first drawn him to politics. With Lincoln at the helm, the United States would now govern “for” its people: it would enact laws, establish a currency, raise armies, underwrite transportation and higher education, assist farmers, and impose taxes for them. Lincoln believed this agenda would foster the economic opportunity he had always sought for upwardly striving Americans, and which he would seek in particular for enslaved Black Americans. Salmon Chase, Lincoln's vanquished rival and his new secretary of the Treasury, waged war on the financial front, levying taxes and marketing bonds while desperately battling to contain wartime inflation. And while the Union and Rebel armies fought increasingly savage battles, the Republican-led Congress enacted a blizzard of legislation that made the government, for the first time, a powerful presence in the lives of ordinary Americans. The impact was revolutionary. The activist 37th Congress legislated for homesteads and a transcontinental railroad and involved the federal government in education, agriculture, and eventually immigration policy. It established a progressive income tax and created the greenback—paper money. While the Union became self-sustaining, the South plunged into financial free fall, having failed to leverage its cotton wealth to finance the war. Founded in a crucible of anticolonialism, the Confederacy was trapped in a static (and slave-based) agrarian economy without federal taxing power or other means of government financing, save for its overworked printing presses. This led to an epic collapse. Though Confederate troops continued to hold their own, the North's financial advantage over the South, where citizens increasingly went hungry, proved decisive; the war was won as much (or more) in the respective treasuries as on the battlefields. Roger Lowenstein reveals the largely untold story of how Lincoln used the urgency of the Civil War to transform a union of states into a nation. Through a financial lens, he explores how this second American revolution, led by Lincoln, his cabinet, and a Congress studded with towering statesmen, changed the direction of the country and established a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

This Life

Secular Faith and Spiritual Freedom *Anchor*

Hägglund argues that a faith not in God or eternal life, but in the finite, temporal life we lead here on earth is one that gives that life far greater depth of meaning. In contrast to the traditional religious faith in eternity, he proposes a secular faith in the value of living in time. His book provides not only a critique of religious ideals, but also a positive, alternative understanding of the beliefs and values that can motivate us to live lives of meaning in the here and now. -- adapted from jacket

It's Like This, Cat *Courier Dover Publications*

"Superb. The best junior novel I've ever read about big-city life." — The New York Times. After another fight with Pop, 14-year-old Dave storms out of their apartment and nearly gets hit by a car. Kate, the local cat lady, comes to the rescue, and Dave returns home with an ally: Cat, the stray tom that becomes Dave's confidante and his key to new friendships and experiences. Cat inadvertently leads Dave to Tom, a troubled 19-year-old who needs help, and Mary, a shy girl who opens Dave's eyes and ears to music and theater. Even the Cat-related confrontations with Pop take on a new spirit, with less shouting and more understanding. *It's Like This, Cat* offers a vivid tour of New York City in the 1960s. From the genteel environs of Gramercy Park to a bohemian corner of Coney Island, the atmospheric journey is punctuated by stickball games, pastrami sandwiches, and a ride on the Staten Island Ferry. Recounted with humor, a remarkably realistic teenage voice, and Emil Weiss's pitch-perfect illustrations, this 1964 Newbery Award-winning tale recaptures the excitement and challenges of growing up in the big city.

The Plague

The townspeople of Oran are in the grip of a virulent plague. Cut off from the rest of the world, living in fear, they each respond in their own way to the grim challenge of the deadly bacillus. This novel tells a story of courage and determination against the arbitrariness and seeming absurdity of human existence.

Looking for The Stranger

Albert Camus and the Life of a Literary Classic *University of Chicago Press*

"A National Book Award-finalist biographer tells the story of how a young man in his 20s who had never written a novel turned out a masterpiece that still grips readers more than 70 years later and is considered a rite of passage for readers around the world, "--NoveList.

The Plague by Albert Camus Summary & Analysis *Createspace Independent Publishing Platform*

The Plague is a novel by Albert Camus, published in 1947, that tells the story of a plague sweeping the French Algerian city of Oran. It asks a number of questions relating to the nature of destiny and the human condition. The characters in the book, ranging from doctors to vacationers to fugitives, all help to show the effects the plague has on a populace. The novel is believed to be based on the cholera epidemic that killed a large percentage of Oran's population in 1849 following French

colonization, but the novel is placed in the 1940s. Oran and its environs were struck by disease multiple times before Camus published this novel. According to a research report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Oran was decimated by the plague in 1556 and 1678, but all later outbreaks, in 1921 (185 cases), 1931 (76 cases), and 1944 (95 cases), were very far from the scale of the epidemic described in the novel. The Plague is considered an existentialist classic despite Camus' objection to the label. The narrative tone is similar to Kafka's, especially in *The Trial* whose individual sentences potentially have multiple meanings, the material often pointedly resonating as stark allegory of phenomenal consciousness and the human condition. Camus included a dim-witted character misreading *The Trial* as a mystery novel as an oblique homage. The novel has been read as a metaphorical treatment of the French resistance to Nazi occupation during World War II. Additionally, he further illustrates the human reaction towards the "absurd." The Plague represents how the world deals with the philosophical notion of the Absurd, a theory that Camus himself helped to define.

The Plague

(Annotated Edition)

Albert Camus is one of the 20th century's most esteemed writers, and *La Peste*, or *The Plague*

(1947), is considered one of his masterpieces. Set in the North African French colony of Oran, the novel chronicles a recrudescence of the bubonic plague and the various ways in which the townspeople respond to the pestilence. The novel has been adapted for film and the stage. In early 2020, it has surged in popularity due to COVID-19, and is often seen as relevant in terms of forebodings and insights for and into this crisis.

Free Day *New York Review of Books*

A haunting and powerful portrait of a young French girl, and her desire to escape the world in which she is born, without losing her identity. In the marshy countryside of southwestern France, fourteen-year-old Galla rides her battered bicycle twenty miles, twice a month, from the high school she attends on scholarship back to her family's rocky, barren farm. Galla's loving, overwhelmed mother would prefer she stay at home, where Galla can look after her neglected little sisters and defuse her father's brutal rages. What does this dutiful daughter owe her family, and what does she owe her own ambition? In Inès Cagnati's haunting and visually powerful novel *Free Day*, winner of the 1973 Prix Roger Nimier, Galla makes an extra journey one frigid winter Saturday to surprise her mother. As she anticipates their reunion, she mentally retraces the crooked path of her family's past and the more recent map of her school life as a poor but proud student. Galla's dense interior monologue blends with the landscape around her, building a powerful portrait of a girl who yearns to liberate herself from the circumstances that confine her, without losing their ties to her heart.